CLOTHING.

The subscribers latend about the first of May to open the first floer of their premises, on the corner of BROADWAY AND GRAND-STS .

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ITS.

with a new stock of Goods; and in connection they desire to state that one of the partners will re-sain at their present place of business, on Cherry and Catharine-sta, where they will continue to keep, as heretofore, a well-selected assortment. I Farsh Goods for the City Trade; likewise, all kinds of Outries for Voyages and Travelise. At this place their customers for whom it may be more convenient, can depend upon the best attention to their wants, and a strong desire to merit a continuance Brooks Brothers, of their favors.

No. 116 and 118 Cherry-st. Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry-st

IRON RAILINGS FOR BALCONIES,
FTAIRCASES, CEMETERY LOTS,
OFFICES, PORLIC
AND PRIVATE PARKS, &C.

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THE CHEAPEST ANTICLE IS EXISTENCE!

Mesers, Cutles & Co., having be some sale of where of the new
description of from Railing, toe invention of Mr. William S.
Fuler of Milbury, Mass., are now prepared to receive orders for
its manufacture, and in inviting public attention to it they condiently claim for it
SUPRAGELYY,

ELECANCE AND RICHNESS
OF STYLE, AND
MARVELOUS CHEAPESS,
CORT the different descriptions at present manufactured.

Marketons Curarness, over the different descriptions at present manufactured.

Will find it of decided advantage to use this Railing, for they can save thereby at least from 30 to 50 per cent in the prices they have been as automed to pay. Railings of the most beautiful description, with elegantly ornamented pillars or posts, furnished for

Orders received and promptly attended to by
Messre, Curtain & Co.,
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At Evass', Nos. 69 and 68 Felton et., Nos. 69 and 68 Felton et., Between Gull and Cliff ets.

"IP THE CAP FITS WEAR IT."

Forty styles to select from, At Gents's Hat Store, No. 214 Broadway. INFINITE VARIETY

CAPS FOR ALL PROFESSIONS

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

ALVERO FARRICES, Prop leter.

This house has been newly carpeted, painted and put in coplete order, and is now one of the most complete and desirable
the New York Hotels.

JUST OPENED.
THOSE ELEGANT FRENCH CHISA DINING SERVICES.
The most be satisfartiles of the kind ever imported, from \$400 appears. Also, new styles of Vasas, Clocks, BROYES, CANDELARRAS, &C. E. V. HARDHWOLT & CR., Corner of Breadway and Brooms at.

BRUSSELS CARPETS 8/ per yard. THERE PLY CARPETS 7 and 7 per yard.
SUPPRESINE CARPETS 6 per yard.
E. A. PETERSON & Co.,
No. 515 Canal

THE UNIVERSAL AND THE LOCAL .- Some men become popular by the adaptation of their wares to certain persons and events; but Exox of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Full at st, never force this. His world rehowated hats bear no particular designation to "take" at the moment. This is because, suited to the millions, it would be vain to continue them within merely a local circle.

DUPLY'S CORDIAL ELLYR OF PERCYLAN BARK For general debility, impaired digestion and dyspecsia, who her arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary nables or too-close application to business. Derev's Cordial Enter of Perevian Back is the most available tools, and presented generally by the faculty. No. 803 Broadway, N.Y.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S SHORS .- Parents complain of the difficulty they experience in procurting feet-covering for their children, ignorant of the fact that at CANTRELL's establishment, NC 818 Broodway, an excellent assortment of these articles is kept, from which they can make satisfactors elections at very resonable prices. In fact, CANTRELL is propared to furnish male and female, old and young the mad post, Boors and Smoks of the best quality, at lower prices than any other design in the country. Gentlemen's Parters Learning at CALF Boors and SLIPPERS. Visit CANTRELL.

PARTIES REPITTING THEIR HOUSES WITH GAS FIXTURES are invited to examine our

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERS OF

CHANDELIERS, BEAUSITS, PENDANTS, AC.,
which we will sell at very moderate private.

E. V. Haudinweer & Co.,

Conner of Broadway and Broad-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - WISS AND TOUPEES

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. The only one and which heeps the air over much, represent, and Pum. Cool. Even changing; for the first time.

Applying, for the first time, the representation of the first party principles of very fill at low are a check to decay. Made and sold by Reamble, Hardey & Co., No. 702 Broadway, counter Walker at

A REVIVAL! A REVIVAL!-Now is the time to buy your Carpurs. Huam Andranon sells English Velvate for \$1 iz. Strasser for, and Al-Wood Ingrains for 380 per yard. Instet to No. 50 Bowery. Business has revived, and Carputa 50 with a rock.

BIGELOW'S BRUSGELS CARPETS for Reception-Rocms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Casmbers, Offices and Caurch Small figures of the newest and most beautiful patterns. HERAM ANDRESON, 160, 162 Sowery.

BARTHOLI'S SEWING MACHINES-Indispensi

SEWING MACHINES-PRICE \$12 TO \$30.-PRATT's PATENT has now been in use begily two years, and have proved themselves to be the best in the finithet for hubbles. They are warmeded to give estimation. Office 577 Broadway. BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS.

SHORE, CATTERS, SHORE, GETTERS, LOWIN FROM SERVE, established in 1886, not on head a large and superior assertment of all the values appeared. No. 188 Fallon, appealed Chart heat.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -Manufacture SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,—Minimization are regular increasing trade is reviving budgers is imposen and therefore move in the time to purchase Seward's Sewind Machines. These steels endy meetings capable of congressing of work. Siscen's New Fasting Sewing Machines to their to their work. Siscen's New Fasting Sewing Machine begins in commending universal favor. Call and see them, and send a Cheular.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 456 fine of Say

GOOD BOOTS AND GAITERS .- WATKINS, No. 114 TREES AND PLANTS .-- A CATALOGUE of the

choloces FARITS, FLOWERING TRIES and SIMITUS, ROSES & Will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to Ne York. B. M. WAYSON, Old Colony Noncesses, Physician, Mars

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the household remedy for all nations for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Brulses, Sp Sures, Contracted Shews, Emptions, Tamors, Cancer, Rin-tian, and all external pain and inflammation, wanther produc-se ident, chesase or malirealment. Warm formulations at proceeds its use.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS la the Best and Cheapest Article for Decading, Beautifying, Cheaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the East. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Bruggiets and Ferfamers.

ton of Watertown, Conn., in a letter written upon som suggestions lately printed in THE TRIBENT, to ass

reed from potato balls, says:

"As to seed from balls, it is no new theory, but have the started et intervals for several years. So ne six years since a few bushels were brought to this townsecond year from the balls—in size from a quality to a become year from the ball—the believe of a quality then's egg—nice looking, and well flavored. I purchased baif a bushel, and planted them is a favorable locality. The vines were very thrifty, and the hills set full of tubers, but yet before time to harvest them the rot took them; and although, perhaps, not quite as bad as in some other cases, bad enough, destroving from one-half to two-thirds the crop—and the same was the

experience of many others.

As to varieties, we have a red potato, which found its way here from the northern part of your State, and from Maine and Nova-Scotia, under different names; is medium sized, rather oval in shape, and of fine fisver, and although not fully proof against the rot, has resisted its raveges longer and notter than any other variety."

SPRING PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS. - A correspondent at Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., writes under date of Apri

Spring opens finely: stason as for sand as usual;
Winter wheat never looked better. The present prospect is that we shall have an early and abundant har vost this year.

The Hen. Rufus Choste will address the Alumni, and the Key. Dr. Cheever the Theological Society of Darimonth, at the rext commencement.

## New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1858.

PREATURE.—In our edition of pertenday, in a notice of Mo-John Cade mader's appointment as Judge, a gross error occurred. The word Roman was printed "Norwan" and the Pandeets of Justinian were attributed interentially to the time of William in the

Mr. Carer's Letters to the President. The Letters to the President by Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, which have recently appeared in our columns, have been reprinted in a hardsome pamphlet of 171 octave pages, which can be procured at THE TRIBUNE office, price 37 | cents. These letters contain by far the fullest discussion of the recent financial catastrophe, and of the present condition and prospects of the agri culture, industry and commerce of the country, which has yet appeared. That they are written with eminent ability, and abound in the most instructive expositions of the vital principles of Political Economy every one who has read them will testify. No whatever his episions, can study them without profit, and we trust that in their pesent form they may have a

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE of this week should be handed in to-day or early to-morrow. Price. \$1 d live.

The report to the Brooklyn Board of Canvassers. of a Committee appointed to exemine the returns of the recent election in the City of Churches, is well calculated to show the beauties of our present system of voting, and the kind of injustice which a judicious Registry law would effect. The returns of the Twelfth Ward are thrown out for reasons which a few Republican members of the last Logislature will do well to reflect upon.

In Congress yeslerday, the House refused, by vote of 100 to 104, to postpore the consideration of the Kansus question till the second Monday in May, and then voted to take it up at 1 o'clock on Wednesday. Gen Quitman, at the commence ment of the session, made au ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution pr viding that is future no new State should be admitted into the Union unless with sufficient population, ascertained by a census, to entitle her to a Representative, and under a Constitution framed with the express permission of Congress.

bill were disagreed to, of which one struck out the item of \$4,000 for the payment of The Globe re porters, and the other the provision for the settlement of the accounts of the late Clerk of the Hiuse. Mr. Glancy Jones attempted to bring his proposition for evening sessions to a vote, but the Hemesdjourned for want of a querom, after having entertained itself with The Burlington Hawkeye and Mr. Bright, one of the Indiana squatters upon the floor of the Senste.

In the SENATE, the Paraguay resolution elicited arother speech in opposition from Mr. Mallory. Mr. Mason urged its adoption. Mr. Simmons was in favor of sending a Commissioner clothed with authority to procure redress. The Kansas report was then considered. The minority raised various points of parliamentary law, but were overraled. Motions by Mr. Crittenden to portpone the subject till Wednesday, and by Messis. Cameron and Wilson to adjourn, were lost. Mr. Clark spoke upon the merits of the bill. Finally it was agreed that the subject be the special order for 124 o'clock to-day.

The Lecomptonites gained their very first triumph in the House yesterday, sive that won by them by the casting vote of the Speaker in the agreement to the Senate's proposition of a conference. The House voted on Friday, and again on Saturday, to postpone the further consideration of the English juggle to the second Morday in May. But the first vote was on a motion of Mr. Hill of Ga, to smend the motion of Mr. Howard of Mich. (which contemplated an earlier day); and the second was on Mr. Harris's motion to reconsider the vote on Hill's motion and lay the motion to reconsider on the table; and these motions being all carried, it was held yesterday by the Speaker that the question was now on Mr. Howard's motion as amended by the adoption of Mr. Hill's; so that the House had not yet conclusively voted to postpone the subject to the second Monday in May. though it had twice practically voted to do so. Mr. Stephens now interposed a motion to proceed to the further consideration of this subject on Wednesday next (to-morrow), and this motion prevailed by a vote 104 to 100; so that we are to have another and perhaps decisive struggle on Lecompton Junior-the diluted, Englishized Lecompton-to-morrow in the House; and the latest indieations presoge its triumph. The virtual passage of the Nine Million Deficiency bill, and the internosition of a Sanday-opportunity for private labor with the reluctant and refractory, have both evidently been well improved.

Mr. English's project may be forced through the House, but the Kansas question will not thereby be brought one whit nearer a conclusion. If anything like as honest vote is allowed in Kansas on any question involving approval or condemnation of the Lecompton fraud, the People will vote down that fraud and all that pertains to it; if such opportunity be not afforced, then the whole proceeding will come to usught. All that will remain of it will be the recorded fact that the Lecomptonites in both Houses have voted that Kansas may come into the Union as a Slave State with only 40,000 inhabitants; but, if she in ists on being a Free State, she shall be kept out till she shall have at least 93,000-have voted to give her Five Millions of acres of Public Lands if she comes in a Slave State, but proffer ber none at all in case she chooses to stay out till she can legally come in a Free State-and have refused to hold an election of their own contriving under the auspices of a fair, impartial Board, but insist on having one decidedly Pro-Slavery. These truths will remain after Lecompton shall have been consigned to general execuation. They will meet the sham advocates of "Non-Intervention" on the

stump and at the polls. As to the attempt to tie up the hands of Congress for the future, by prescribing that Kansas shall come in at once under the Lecompton Constitutice, or shall stay out till she shall have more than double her present population, it should not frighten any one, for it is wholly invalid. Kansas will precent herself before this same Congress under a very different Constitution from the Lecompton, framed by her chosen delegates and raffied by a free vote i her People. This Constitution will be presented to the House by her regular Delegate, and will be keews to embody her will. Can the majority afford to let this application lie on the tables of the two Houses unacted on? Can any Member from a Free State safely present himself for re-election, saving-"I voted to admit Kansas upon an applica-" tion never made by her, under a Constitution she never recognized nor ratified; yet I voted not to admit her under a fresher Constitution.

urquestionsby authorized and ratified by her People when she had a larger population and was every way riper for Self-Government -the ratical difference being that the former authorized and perpetuated Slavery, while the latter expelled it !" If the sham Democracy want the next Corgress elected on an issue thus made up by them, our side should not object. And yet, we should much prefer that all factious and sectional opposition were withdrawn, and Kansas allowed to come promptly into the Union the Free State she rightfully is. Who is to gain by a further staving off of this righteous and inevitable consummation? "Will the Mormons fight?" is a question which

every observer of public affairs is now asking. As to their disposition to fight there can be no doubt. Not only did they resist at Nauvoo when the odds were almost as great against them as now, and their defeat equally certain; but their whole system is essentially one of violent and vindictive antagonism. They have all sworn "to cherish hatred and hos-"tility to the American Government;" they feel that the success of their Church consists in triumph over the whole world; and must naturally only regard the commencement of war as the dawning of their victory. Nothing is further from Brigham Young's mind to day than retreat. He has called in the settlers who were established at San Berpardino, and who would have protected his march into Sonora had that been his intention. He has broken up his Oregen settlements, which he would not have done had he dreamed of retiring to British or Russian America. He has strengthened his center at Salt Lake, and fortified the mountain passes. His barangues to the people, which they regard as the word of God, breathe the most passionalwit of active and extreme resistance, and cannot be retracted if he would retain his influence over The Mormons will resist, but the vigor and dura-

tion of that resistance must depend on their recources. These, however exaggerated by false reperts, are not very great. It is well known that, up to the year 1853, the Mormons sold all their surplus produce to California emigrants, who furnished them with their only market, and who consequently induced enterprising merchants to import large supplies of commodities and luxuries into their settlements. At that time, not one farger out of a hundred had more provisions stored than would supply his own family beyond the auticipated harvest. There were no public granaries; for, as they always relied upon the coming crops. none thought of allowing property to remain idle in the form of stored provisions. In 1854, '55 and 56, their crops were almost entirely rained by grasshoppers, smut, the blue worm, drouth, and extreme scarcity of water for irrigation. Thousands were then dragging out a miserable and precarious existence by subsisting on wild roots and beiled weeds; and Young told them "that these were the puni-bments of God upon them because they had not saved their grain." Their live stock was in the same case. All their surplus cattle had been driven off yearly to California, and disposed of there for mules, money and merchandise. A great part of their receipts from this source have been sunk in their ridiculously extravagant temple and walls. The deep snows during the Winters of 1854-55 and 1855-56 buried up all the pasture, and their cattle died by thousands; so that in 1856, the whole church could not provide teams for the importation from Leavenworth of a train of Mermon merchandise. Meat was then a luxury at Salt Lake, purchasable only for each, which never was scarcer than at that time. It is thus certain that, until the barvests of 1857, the Morm ms were suffering severely from scarcity; and consequently, whatever provisions they may now possess they must have obtained since that time. If we may credit their statements when they have so strong an inducement to exaggerate, they had very heavy crops last year, and they cut sufficient hay to preserve their young stock during the Winter; but, whether light or beavy, this is all their present

On the other hand, they will have resped the harvests of the coming season before the commencement of active hostilities. The troops at Fort Bridger are not to move until the Peace Commissioners have entered on their mission and reënforcements have arrived. This will take until June. and the Mormons will find a thousand pretexts to put off their final answer to the Commissioners as long as possible. It is most probable that all decisive action will thus be delayed till the middle of July or even later, and by that time they will have gathered the harvest of 1858. This will very materially increase their stores, but still such stores are inefficient when compared with the demands that will be made upon them. They had a large ensignation last year, as well from the settlements they broke up as from the East, and all these brought no provisions. In the event of their burning their city and retiring into the moun-'tairs' as they threaten, the loss and waste of provisions in forced marches will be enormous. While it is thus with their stores, they are simiarly deficient in ammunition of all kinds. Before the departure of the United States troops for Utah. there was not a great deal of gun powder in Salt Lake City. Each man was compelled by law to keep a supply, but it was not a large quantity, and much of this was used in sporting and exercising. The powder that they produced was of very inferior quality, coarse and uneven, and often badly dried. They have, however, lately made large importations from California, and, indeed, the road will continue open for them to import all they wish from that quarter for the next three months or even longer. But, for the prosecution of was such supplies must be totally ina lequate.

The only formidable resource of the Mormons is then, to be found in their geographical position and the nature of the country. In the first place, it i so remote from the boundaries, where a sufficiently numerous invading force can be collected, that the at imply that convey them will be fitter to die, after transporting men and materials, than to commence an active campaign. The cavalry will especially suffer in this way; and this will be all the more an noying because it is the most efficient arm for such a war. The Mormone, on the other hand, have a numerous, hardy, well-mounted and brave body of horsemen, theroughly acquainted with the country. Their settlements, too, are only approachable by narrow, rocky gorges, often not more than twelve feet wide, and rising almost precipitously from two hundred to a thousand feet high on either side in many places, where a couple of cannon and a barricade defended by fifty men with a small force on the hills could retard the approach of any army. This kind of country extends for a hundred miles around their settlements, with numerous little secluded valleys, known only to the Mormons themselves, where they can hide and whence they can sally to harms and destroy the invading forces. With regard to the number of mee the Mormons can bring into the field extravagant and absurd representations base been current. Some represent toem as sumerous and well-disciplined, and others as only a disorderly and inconsiderable rabble. Both these statements are incorrect. At the very outside, they cannot collect a larger force than eight thousand men, with perhaps four thousand youths. These are tolerably well armed, inured to the saddle, acquainted with the mountains, socustemed to hardship, and will fight fiercely. They will make good guerrills soldiers, but nothing more. Besides, they have no able or experienced leaders Gen. Wells, a "prophet, priest and king," is their commander, but he has neither genius nor experience. The Indian allies, on whom they so much depend, will also only be useful for guertilla purposes. They will harnes and distress retard and obstruct the troops, and but very little more. Neither they nor the Mormons can be able to make arything like a successful stand.

It is evident that even Brigham Young does not

magine that he can destroy the army now marching sgainst him. He knows very well that, should he even succeed in destroying this force, next year he would have twenty thousand, or if neceseary fifty thousand, men thundering at him from east and west. Although he greatly relies on the temporary success of his defense of the cañons, he does not expect it to be more than temporary. for he is hiding grain in all the small valleys among the mountains, and has warned the people that they will probably have to burn their city and destroy their temple. He thus plainly anticipates pothing but a series of defeats, more disastrous to the invaders, however, than to the invaded, after which he must retire to the mountains. It is true that everything tends to show that the people are determined, and reads to hazard the whole existence of Mormonism on a blow, the more fanatical expecting, no doubt, some miraculous interposition in their behalf. But this can hardly be the case with Brigham Young. He is too selfish to entertain such enthusiastic notions. He can, at the utmost. only cherish a hope that the sight of his broken and scattered people, with starving women and children, may finally incline the nation to pity, and make them leave the Mormons to live in their own way. governed by laws of their own making, and officers of their own choice. He may count, too, on the unwillingness of the country to meet the enormous expense of a prolonged war, and on the distractions that may be afforded by other important affairs. Thus he may possibly anticipate that after a year or two the army will be recalled, the Mormons be allowed to regather around their old homes, and to reëstabl sh their old institutions; when he will easily be able again to reënforce his numbers and consolidate his system arew. Thus he can afford to count the lives of the faithful whom his madness or his guilt shall immolate, as of less value in the great sum of the success and failure of Mormenism than the future believers whom the blood of these martyrs may rally to his cause.

We find in the columns of The Journal of Com merce a letter from Chief Justice Green of Tennes see, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Tract Society, in which he gives at length his views of the question now pending before that Society. This letter fully admits that the suppressed tract on the "Scriptural Duties of Masters," looking only to its contents, the duties inculeated and the doctrizes laid down in it, is not only entirely unobjectionable, but eminently suitable to the condition of Scuthern society. "The Pastoral Letter of Bishop " Meade and the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Young " are," says Mr. Chief Justice Green, "both ad-· mirable productions, peculiarly appropriate to "those to whom they are addressed. I see nothing in either of those productions that any honest · Christian Southern man would object to. Under ordinary circumstances, such language might be delivered from any pulpit in the land without offense." Yet, while thus commending this tract as sound in doctrine and peculiarly appropriate to these to whom it is addressed, Mr. Chief Justice Green "highly approves" the action of the Publishing Committee in withholding it from circulation, and warmly advocates its permanent suppression. The ground which he takes is, that the political questions of the day are so mixed with the question of Slavery, that men's minds, North and South, are greatly excited on that subject, and that in consequence of this state of things "Southern men" will not tolerate publications on the subject of Slavery, that at other times would be appropriate and inoffensive. Coming from a Northern press, under the central of Northern men, "the truth," even though in the words of "Southern revered elergymen, would have been objectionable, and would have excited the sensibilities of the people of the South."

This highly excited, not to say morbid state of the Southern mind, Judge Green seems disposed to ascribe to "misdirected and injurious efforts made in the last twenty-five years in reference to Slavery," on the part, we suppose, of persons at the North; but upon this point we are not able to speak positively, as a summary history of these misdirected and injurious efforts, though given in the letter, is suppressed in the publication before ut-we suppose for prudential reasons similar to those which determined the action of the Publishing Committee. We are happy to find, however, that Judge Green does not concur in the opinion so often expressed that these misdirected efforts have operated to make the masters less in Julgent and the slaves more miserable than they were twentyfive years ago. He insists, on the other hand, that much has been done to better the condition of the slaves, that laws have been enacted to protect them, that public opinion demands that they shall be treated humanely, and that everywhere within his observation-which we fear must be rather limited—the Gespel is preached to them. Nor does he at all concur in the very unfavorable character occasionally drawn of the Southern negroes, as well by those who see in this delineation the degrading influence of Slavery, as by those who rely upon it as proving the natural good-for-nothingness of the negro race. The slave, he tells us, "is a greatly better man and much more "enlightened than writers North"-and he might have added writers South-"represent." The slaves are much less addicted to drunkenness and acts of violence than white men; they seldem steal from others than their owner, while to help themselves "at home" withcut leave they do not regard as theft-quite reasonably, as the Judge seems to think, and we are inelized to agree with him. They are easily impressed with religious truth, and many of them are very devout and sincere Christians. The Judge himself has in his family four who are grown-up men and women, all of whom are members of the church in good starding. "They [i. e , the slaves] have religious services every Sabbath at this place (Lebeton, Tennestee), and often of an

evening, and the house is filled with well dressed.

well-behaved people, attentive to the Word, and many of them very devout worshipers. When we have a sacramental occasion we have after spoon service for their benefit at which service we have quite a number of communicants. These seasons I have frequently enjoyed with them, as one of the Elders of the church, and here found them most precious. The cardial greep they give of your hand, while they speak of the blessed hope the Gos pel inspires-the teats the while coursing down their cheek -- be-peak uny stakably that the name of Jeeus is precious to them, and that their hopes are founded on the rock Christ," This cert inly is a tery singular conclusion of a long letter, the object of which is to persuade the American Tract Society totally to ignore these bumble follow Christians, and, for fear of exciting the sensibilities of the South, to forego insisting that Christian masters shall attend to the religious instruction of their servants. Does Mr. Chief-Justice Green, in the above demestic sketch, intend to present himself se an average specimen of Christian slavebe'ders, and to imply that their duties, religious and otherwise, to their slaves are already so fally performed, that any tract on the subject is superflu-

In a notice, not long since, of the fourth quarto volume, printed by order of the Senate of the United States, of the Reports on the Survey for a Pac fic Railroad, we referred to the costly style of this publication, and to its profuse ornamentation with all sorts of pictures-some of them very pretly to look at, and others of interest to naturalstr. but having no sort of connection with the propesed railroad. We have since received and have now before us the fifth and sixth volumes of this publication. These two volumes, which include the surveys, or a part of them, in California and Oregon, are not inferior in bulk to their predecessors, whi e in the profuse style of their illustration they are got up with even still greater disregard of expense. The fifth volume, which is limited to an exploration of the Tulare Valley, purports to consist (after the plan of the others) of a Topographical Report, a Geological Report, a Botanical Report, and a Zoological Report; but, according to the miscellareous and higgledy piggledy style in which this expensive work is put togetter, the Zoological Report is wanting, and the reader is referred for it to some subsequent volume. Both the Topographical and Geological Reports are very profusely illustrated by landscape views-some of them colored lithographs, others wood engravings-which, however they might have suited and done credit to the Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque, appear entirely out of place as part of a railroad surey. In connection with the Geological Report, is lugged in a long disquisition on the Gold Region through which this party did not pass, but which is made up from imperfect notes taken on another occasion. In the Appendix, are found a great many very elaborate engravings of the shells, both fosses ard living, and the plants met with on the route.

The sixth volume is confined to the exploration of a route from the Sacramento River to the Columbia. Not less rich than its predecessors in landscapes, it runs quite beyond them in the botanical and zoological line, containing many very elaborate colored drawings of trees, fishes served up in a most inviting style, colored portraits of birds, a-la-Audubon, with a handsome quota of foxes, squirrels, wi'd-cats, &c. This volume, however, like its predecessor, is imperfect. The report on reptiles not being completed in time for publication with the rest of the Report, we are referred for it to another volume. How many more volumes there are to be, does not appear.

A correspondent, writing to complain of our representations of the relative inhumanity of the British and the Sepoy insurgents in India, says:

"I am sorry to see that your whole article is, as usus!, characterized by strong prejudice against England. You may have some well-founded private antipatly; but is it wise, is it right, to let it appear so often in public?"

Answer .- We have no prejudice against England -none whatever. Our "prejudice," if that is the roper term, is against what is currently desig nated fillibustering-that is, sgainst the bullying, coercing, invading, everrunning, conquering, annexing, subjugating, of weaker and less enlightened nations by stronger and more advanced, under the pretense of benefiting, protecting and civilizing them. Great Britain, as a conspicuous and persistent apostle of fillibusterism, is often exposed to our censures; but not oftener, certainly, than our own country, now following esgeriy and rapidly in her wake. The upshot of the fillibustering policy is ecormous wealth for the few with beggary and equalor for the Millions, as it has been in all the great conquering empires which have successively risen and flourished since the infancy of our race. The first evil consequences of fillibustering may fall mainly upon the conquered; but they soon extend to and are fully shared by the conquerors. Thus the People of England are far poorer, less happy, less free to-day, than they would have been had they stuck to their plowing, their mining, their spinning, and never acquired a foreign possession nor engaged in any wars but those of absolute selfdefense. Such, we happen to know, are the opinions of some of the most enlightened British statesmen. It is Home Industry that has made England wealthy and powerful-not fleets and simier, war nor conquest. There truths we are endeavoring to impress on our own people to warn them from the open abyes of enormous taxation and pauperism into which the British People have feller; but we have no shadow of ill-will toward the British or any other people. We would only ware hem to keep their hands out of others' poclets. and, if this warning fail, we would warn our own countrymen by their evil example. THE BROOKETS COURTS -The Court of Oyer-and

Terminer was opened vesterday morning. Ja he Last presiding, when the case of Jacob Ganzer, is deted for aren, was called. The witness for the people not busy present, the trial was postponed till te-day. The ease of Christopher Reynolds, indicted for the mander of his brother, will also be called. The District Attorney, is reply to a question by the Court, said he could not fir upon any day for the trial of Patrick Lally and his as eciates, for the alleged murder of George II. S'mon on, as it was uncertain when Judge Parker, who was to assist the prosecution, could be here. It is probable the trial will be called on, on Monday next.

A POST-OFFICE BUILDING FOR BROOKLYN, -AS fort is being made to induce the Ceneral Government to erect a building for a post-office in Brooklyn. The business of the office is fally increasing, and a more commedious building than that now occapied will eventually be required. Another reason for separate bulleing is to have it detached from shops and

THE ART OF RIDING -If any our readers doubt the iding is an art, they had better go and hear Capt Balston's lecture this evening at, the New York Medi and Co lege. Thirteenth street.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH From Washington. STECIAL DISPATORES TO THE . T. TAIRLES. WAFRINGTON, Monday, April 26, 1-64 The result in the House to-day occasioned as surprise. The defection of Messes. Cox and Law. rence was anticipated Mr. Chapman's change was unexpected. Mr. Trippe of Georgia returned to first love and Mr. Hill, who moved the posterna ment, went off without pairing. The Administration is in high glee, and count on

a larger accession on Wednesday. Secretary Comwas present, rejoicing with Mr. Stephans. Mr. English went ever to the Senate to exult win Brothers Hammood and Bright over their conbined schierement. The Anti-Lecompton Democrate have conferred

and more may belt.

Private in telligence from Mexico authorizes the belief that Zulosga will maintain himself as long as Comonfort, and then yield to the same pressure. Mr. Robles, the Minister here, asked a recall, but was requested to remain.

The Intelligencer, to-day, eays that the Secretary of the Treasury will ask Congress for a Thirty Milhon loan, and to have Twenty Millions of the notes already issued funded. This is an entire misapprehension. No long or issue of any kad is

The Secate Committee on Foreign Reistims have made no movement of any kind looking to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and cantemplate none. The subject has a ver been mostal

The Special Committee on the Pacific Radrad in the House hold a final meeting on Wednesday, They will probably report a general bill and various substitutes, with the expectation of postponing the subject till next session. There is no probability whatever of an agreement on any named regta.

The following statement of the return of the reverue for the quarter ending March 31, bus been communicated to the Committee on Ways and Menns, and combines elements upon which the ficial report will be predicated when published, which will be seen:

Total Receipts 879 790 200 CF In addition to the foregoing, two millions were

received from the custom: by the payment of Treasury Notes which have been carried into the current quarter by a delay in adjusting accounts. The statement of Treasury Notes issued is as fol-

The Senate, after discussing points of order al day, have agreed to take up the Conference reput regularly to-morrow.

Gov. Walker has anddenly been converted to the English swindle.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26, 1838. The bill which Mr. Quitman endeavored to introfess in the House to-day sets forth that it is unwise, in-politic and unjust to existing States to prematurely or hastily admit new States, thereby unduly stimulating the occupation of distant vacant Territories by forced and unnatu al migration for political, partisan and esctional purposes, producing strife and discord between different portions of the Union, and leading to corrupt political combinations in Congress. In order to correct these evils and give timely notice of the line of policy which will bereafter be pursued, the bill provides that no new States shall be admitted into the Union until it is ascertained by a cersus taken by the authority of Congress that the Territory asking admission contains a population sufficient for a Representative to Congress, nor until the people have been authorized by Congress to hold a Convention to frame a Constitution and present the same to Congress.

## XXXVth CONGRESS .... Pirst Session.

SENATE .... WASSISSTOR, April 20, 18384 Mr. SEWARD presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of New-York in favor of promotion of

Legislature of New-York in favor of promotion of Licut, Maury. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. WILSON presented a protest from ship owners and merchants of Boston against the passage of a law compelling them to purchase Regers's marina against. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Paraguay resolution was taken up.

Mr. MALLORY explained the circumstances under which the difficulty had occurred between the Watsawiish and the Paraguayan authorities. He spoke of President Lopez as a man of education and political sagnetity, who desires, under his peculiar form of government, to develop the resources of Paraguay.

Lepez has never refured reparation, and we have ever yet asked him for researcher. Mr. Mallory, was Lopez has never refused reparation, and we have never yet asked him for reparation. Mr. Malhory was strongly opposed to using sorce against that small ke-public, whose defense of the circumstance we have

public, whose defense of the discumstance we have not yet received, whose commerce is no valuable, and whose feeing is certainly favorable to us.

Mr. SIMMONS (R. I's quoted from the records to show that Paraguay had manifested the roverse of freadliness toward the Usited Stains. He thought that we should not send too many negotiations task and forth, but send a Commissioner clothed which anthority promptly to pascure reduces.

Mr. MALLORY (Florida) replied that when President Lopez complained of outrages commetted against Paraguay by Captain Page, he referred to the latter baving facilitated the Shede Island Company is leaving the cuntry without repaying to the Presidence of the latter to their relief. The nominumication had no reference to the firing into the Water Witch.

Mr. MASON (Va.) said that Mr. Mallory had

Mr. MASON (Va.) said that Mr. Mallory had speken from individual information, and the Committee of Foreign Affairs from the efficial dacument. Their report recommended not hostillius, but that the President present to the Tresident at Parsguay a the President present to the President at Paraguay a concilatory yet firm demand for explanation and atterement; and, in view of two populiar character of the people of Paraguay, it is be t that the President have power to back his demand with a display of size. Mr. Mason took it for granted that a Special United Sates Commissioner will be sen, and if Paraguay grants re-paration, very well, but it she refuses, the fleet on the tation will provide a sufficient force to goup the rive and compelit. The bread ground of compelaint is the and competit. The bread ground of complaint is the Paraguay has shed the blood of an American chief and confiners of American property, for which no secress has been made. The Senator from Florida says that Lopez is the leading splitt; but he is the leading brigand, and requires to be thought by a doplay of

Mr. MALLORY raplied, warrals defending Lopes gainst the name of rigand.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) rose to, speak, when Mr.

Green asked that the Kanssa bill be taken up, which

was dose, Mr. S. wa.d yielding the floor.
Mr. GREEN than ineved that all prior enters be
postpored, and the report of the Conference Commitee he considered, which motion was carried, notwisstating the carnest apposition of Mr. Stuart of
Michigan

STUART (Mich.) then wanted to have the House amendments read, for which the aubentate is Mesers. HUNTER, GREEN and TOOMES ob-

The Chair (Mr. FITZPATRICK) ruled that the

The Chair (Mr. FITZPATRIER) galed that the smeadments could not be read.
Mr. STUART appealed.
Mr. TOOMBS moved to lay the appeal on the table.
Mr. STUART demanded a vote, when the Senate refused, by 25 Yeas to 25 Nays, to lay the appeal of the table.
A long discussion, lasting two hours, then took place on the Parliamentary rule and the practice applicable to the case, which a vote was taken on the Chair's detailon, which was systemed by a vote of 38 against 14.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) was not ready to pronource 1 is judgment on this question. He asked the courtery are justice of the Squate, that it he postpoued the Wednesday. Lost by Year 25; Nays 29.

Mr DOUGLAS (11) spoke scalously in favor of